

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXII.]

July 17, 1913.

[No. 868

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London ;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C. ; telephone number, 12807 Central. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 176.

Attention is directed to the Sample Room at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following :—

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OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in
Girder Work ; London, up to noon on 25th July, for girder work
Cast-Iron Piling. and cast-iron piling. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specifications, can be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of 10s. each, which will not be returned.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

Reports have been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) notifying the inception of the following enterprises, which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom:—

A pulp and paper company purposes establishing in Northern Ontario a sulphite wood pulp factory having a capacity of 30,000 tons per annum. The mill will be of the most modern type. *See Note†.* (14,434a.)

**Pulp Making
Machinery.**

Plans are being prepared for a sewerage purification plant and sewer construction at a town in Ontario. *See Note†.*

Sewerage Plant.

(14,434b.)

A city in Quebec Province contemplates purchasing an incinerator. *See Note†.*

Incinerator.

(14,434c.)

A lumber company in Ontario proposes to purchase saw mill equipment. *See Note†.*

Saw Mill Equipment.

(14,434d.)

Note†.—The names of the companies, &c. to which the foregoing notices relate may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c., on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that he has received an enquiry from a Toronto firm desirous of securing the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of a good English lacquer for finishing brass work, both for stoving and air-drying.

**Lacquer for
Brass Work.**

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

(14,412.)

With reference to the notice on p. 583 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th June relative to an enquiry by a firm in Quebec Province for the agency of the United Kingdom manufacturers of heavy metal goods, it should be stated that the notice in question was inserted under a misapprehension, and is therefore cancelled.

**Heavy Metal
Goods. Enquiry
Cancelled.**

(11,661.)

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

**Commercial
Enquiries.**

(14,744.)

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A merchant at Montreal having a market for burlap makes enquiry for the names of English and Scottish manufacturers able to supply.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A Vancouver firm of manufacturers' agents, a member of which is at present in London, wishes to undertake the representation in British Columbia of a United Kingdom firm of boot and shoe manufacturers willing to supply the demand which exists in the Province.

A Vancouver correspondent desires to act as agent for United Kingdom manufacturers of **hardware, household goods, building materials, sanitary fittings, china tea sets, toilet sets, dinner sets** and similar wares.

A firm of seed merchants in the Province of Ontario makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom importers of **clover and grass seeds.**

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (14,745.)

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm manufacturing **pens and specialities in stationery carded goods** seeks a suitable Canadian resident agent, preferably residing in Toronto.

A Midlands company manufacturing specialities in **electrical appliances**, wishes to arrange for the sale of these goods in Canada.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm in Ontario asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom buyers of **old scrap galvanised iron wire.**

A company in Saskatchewan conducting business as brokers and commission and manufacturers' agents, wishes to take up agencies of United Kingdom firms in *goods suitable to the requirements of Western Canada.* At present they are working several agencies in **stationery goods.**

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd April relative to a call for tenders by the Department of Public Works, New South Wales, for the manufacture, supply and delivery of a steel bridge for Macleay River, consisting of three 200 feet steel truss spans, supported on cast-steel bearings, and two 66 ft. 4 in. steel plate girder through spans, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) now reports that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended and also that the conditions of tender have been revised in some minor details.

Steel Bridgework:
Extension of
Time.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to 2 p.m. on 11th August,* by the President of the Tender Board of the Public Works Department, Sydney, New South Wales.

If the amount of the tender is between £500 and £1,000 it must be accompanied by a deposit of £10; if over £1,000 the deposit must equal 1 per cent. of the amount of the tender, up to a maximum deposit of £500.

Copies of the revised conditions and form of tender, together with detailed drawings of the bridge, may be *seen* by bridge-builders in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Complete sets may be *obtained* from the Contractors' Room, Public Works Department, Sydney, N.S.W., on payment of £1 15s. (6,948; 14,660.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Chairman of the Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, South Australia, up to 3 p.m. on 22nd July*, for the supply and delivery of 2,200 bars of chain iron. Copies of the forms of tender may be *obtained* from the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide.

Chain Iron.

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham)

Commercial Enquiries.

reports that he has received the following commercial enquiries from firms in New Zealand:—

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Auckland desires the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of **plumbers' requisites, builders' ironmongery, cabinet-makers' furniture, enamelled and aluminium hollow-ware, paper, blue denims and oiled clothing.**

A Christchurch firm of manufacturers' agents wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **machinery and hardware.**

An agent in Wanganui wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **grocery and confectionery goods, hardware, motor cars, motor cycles and motor car tyres.**

A Wellington merchant desires to secure exclusive buying terms from United Kingdom manufacturers of **requisites for tanners and manufacturing confectioners, apple-wrapping paper, and any goods except hardware.**

The names and addresses of the above enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington, New Zealand. (14,415.)

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation therefore will be of use only to firms having agents in Australia who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Major C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply of material necessary for the construction of a steel-framed building for a new brass foundry at Pretoria. Sealed tenders on the proper forms, marked "Tender for Brass Foundry," will be received, up to noon on 12th August, by the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

The successful tenderer, if not resident or not having a representative within the Union of South Africa will, if the Administration so desires, be required to appoint an agent who must be legally authorised to sign the contract, and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract. *See Note* †.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* at the office of the High Commissioner, as above, where also the drawings may be *seen*. A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(14,567.)

Note †.—In the event of shipment of the above stores by steamer from any port in the United Kingdom, or from a port on the continent of Europe between Bordeaux and Hamburg (both inclusive), the contractor will be required to ship by any line or lines of steamers with which the South African Government may have made arrangements for the conveyance of Government material and stores; information with regard to this can be obtained on application to the High Commissioner, as above. The full mercantile rate of freight chargeable to ordinary shippers must be paid; the tender price, so far as freight is concerned, being calculated on that basis.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that a firm of manufacturers agents in Johannesburg wishes to secure the representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of *fireworks*, and also of a United Kingdom firm exporting *English red salmon*.

The name and address of the firm may be obtained by United Kingdom firework manufacturers and salmon canners on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, Norwich Union Buildings, Capetown.

(14,192.)

GOLD COAST.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, acting on behalf of the Government of the Gold Coast, invite tenders for the supply of sixty 20-ton steel covered goods wagons. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Goods Wagons," will be received, up to noon on 25th July, at the office

Openings for British Trade.

of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., whence copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained on payment of a deposit of £1, which will be returned on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender.

EGYPT.

With reference to the notices on p. 588 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th June and p. 484 of the issue of 27th February last relative to a call for tenders by the Egyptian Public Works Ministry for the supply, delivery and erection of the machinery and plant required for the complete equipment of a pumping station at Baltim for discharging drainage water into the sea, it is notified by the London Agent for the Egyptian War Office (Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G.), that contractors or their representatives may be present, if they wish, at the opening of tenders which will take place at the Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, at 11 a.m. on 1st August.

Tenders will only be considered from manufacturers who have in recent years built engines and pumps of equal capacity to those now required.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

Copies of the conditions of tender and other documents may be seen free at, or obtained on payment of £1 from, the offices of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. (14,748.)

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell-Cornish) reports that according to the local press, the Russian-Asiatic Bank at St. Petersburg has purchased property at Siitola, Finland, including the Linnakoski waterfall, for the sum of 1,200,000 Finnish marks (£48,000). There has been for some time past considerable demand for the utilisation of Finnish waterfalls for the supply of electrical power in St. Petersburg, and it is thought that the purchasers of this property have this object in view.

H.M. Consul also reports that the Finnish Senate has appointed a committee to enquire into the question of the utilisation of all the Vuoksen rapids belonging to the State, in order to obtain electric power.

It further appears that a canal is to be constructed to connect Saima Lake with the Vuoksen river, and that the above committee is to report whether the projected canal can be made navigable.

(14,135.)

*Openings for British Trade.***NORWAY.**

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that a firm of **Coal Handling Machinery.** coal importers in that city has been granted permission by the Christiania Municipal authorities to erect modern coal discharging machinery in the harbour there.

A project is also on foot for the formation of a private lighter **Lighters.** company for the harbour of Christiania.

Addresses to which communications in connection with the above projects should be sent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,595.)

H.M. Consul at Christiania also reports that the Stavanger Electro-Steel Works Company is increasing its capital from 650,000 kr. to 1,000,000 kr. (£36,111 to £55,556) in order to extend the works. The **Steel Works Plant.** Company states that the furnaces have worked most satisfactorily over a continuous period. (14,594.)

GERMANY.

H.M. Consul at Stettin (Mr. R. Bernal) reports that tenders are invited by the "Königliches Maschinenbauamt" **Pilot Steamer.** for the construction and delivery of a seaworthy pilot steamer for the port of Swinemünde. Sealed tenders, marked "Angebot auf Lotsendampfer," will be received, up to noon on 7th August, at the office of the "Königliches Maschinenbauamt," Vulcanstrasse 2, Bredow, near Stettin, N. Germany, whence copies of the specifications and form of tender may be obtained on payment of 3s. 2d. (not in stamps). Tenders are to remain open until 5th September. (14,518.)

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King), on the trade of German East Africa during the period 1909-12, which will shortly be issued:—

With the extension of civilisation and the opening up of the interior the demand for cotton clothing must continue to increase in the future as it has done in the past. **Cotton Goods.**

Few of the tribes in the interior wear clothing of European (or Indian) manufacture, the adoption of which is the first outward sign of civilisation. Practically all the natives on the coast (the Swaheli) wear cotton garments. The usual dress of a Swaheli man consists of the "shuka," a cloth wrapped round the loins and reaching to the ankles, the "flannel," a close fitting vest, and the "kanzu," which is a kind of overall. These garments are usually white, though the "shuka" sometimes has a strip of colour on the border, when it is called a "kikoi." The women wrap them-

Openings for British Trade.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA—continued.

selves in long cloths, which reach from head to foot and are of almost every variety of colour. The under garment is called a "kanga" and the upper garment, which is also used to cover the head, is called a "ukaya." There is said to be a definite fashion in these clothes, but it does not seem to depend in any way on the season. The gaudiest colours with the most startling patterns are most popular. The total values of the cotton fabrics imported from 1904-11 were as follows:—

		£		£
1904	...	275,851	1908	361,984
1905	...	320,184	1909	427,678
1906	...	404,020	1910	515,882
1907	...	449,776	1911	635,986

In 1911 cotton fabrics to the value of £155,000 were imported from Germany, £102,000 from the rest of Europe, £52,500 from Zanzibar, £140,000 from the rest of Africa, £130,000 from India, and £40,000 from the United Kingdom, but these figures form no reliable guide to the countries of origin. All the imports from Germany are of other than German manufacture, as Germany has so far produced none of the cotton fabrics imported into the Protectorate. No exact statistics are available, but the chief countries of origin are the United Kingdom, America and the Netherlands. Many of the cotton prints are coloured in India.

There is a constant and increasing demand for preserves of all kinds among the European population. Except, however, tinned fruits and corned beef, which come from America, and jams of British manufacture, the trade in preserves is almost entirely in German hands.

Tinned Provisions.

With the extension of the plantations there should be an opening for machinery for treating the various crops, such as sisal, rubber, cotton and coffee.

Machinery.

Boots and shoes of British manufacture command a fairly good sale, and there is a constant demand for travellers' outfits of all descriptions.

Boots and Shoes ; Camp Equipment.

Bicycles are a favourite means of locomotion, not only with the European population but also with the Indians, and with a few of the well-to-do Swabelis on the coast. In the greater portion of the country it is impossible to keep horses, and bicycles are found almost everywhere. Most of the machines used by Europeans are of German manufacture, but British bicycles are also seen.

Bicycles.

The imports of metal goods were valued at £42,966 in 1910. They included every variety of utensils made of tin, copper, brass, &c., as well as brass and copper wire—a favourite article of personal adornment among the natives. Tin plates are also imported and made into tins by local workmen. The greater portion of the imports comes at present from Germany.

Metal Goods.

Openings for British Trade.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA—continued.

A large proportion of the hoes and spades used by the natives is imported from abroad and the trade should be capable of extension. Cheapness is the principal consideration in all articles such as iron goods, tools, &c. intended for sale to the natives.

**Iron Goods,
Tools, &c.**

Corrugated iron is largely employed in building up-country stations and in roofing the houses of Indians and the huts of the natives. The total value of the imports of this article in 1910 was £19,872. Of this 27 per cent. was imported direct from the United Kingdom and 50 per cent. was credited to Germany, but some of the imports from Germany were goods of British origin transhipped in Hamburg.

In view of the extension of the railway to Tanganyika and of the proposed branch line to Ruanda it is probable that there will be an increased demand for cement. In 1910 the value of the imports declined by 9 per cent. and the amount by 22 per cent. owing to a falling-off in the demand for cement for the time being on the Central Railway. All cement imported in 1910 was of German origin.

Cement.

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. W. A. Churchill) reports that tenders are invited by the Municipality of Amsterdam for the supply of a refuse destructor, with sorting apparatus and all accessories. Tenders must reach the Town Hall, Amsterdam, not later than noon on 13th October. Copies of the specifications can be obtained from the Municipal Printing Office, price 4 gulden (6s. 8d.) per set, and any further information will be supplied upon personal application at Room 141, Town Hall, Amsterdam, on 21st and 22nd July, and 15th, 16th, 22nd and 23rd September, between the hours of 2.30 and 4.30 p.m. (14,599.)

**Refuse
Destructor and
Sorting
Apparatus.**

H.M. Consul at Rotterdam (Mr. H. Turing) reports that tenders will be received by the Colonial Office at The Hague up to 29th July, for the supply and delivery of 3 bridges for main traffic of 40 metres and 25 metres width (Contract 602); 1,909,300 locking plates (Contract 603); 237,400 fishplate bolts and 563,500 locking bolts (Contract 604); 1,369,000 galvanised spikes (Contract 605); 438,900 mild steel bearing plates (Contract 606); 563,700 mild steel bearing plates (Contract 607); screw poles, screw blades, rods, screw bolts, springs, &c. (Contract Lit. A. 19).

Specifications relating to the above contracts may be purchased from "Mart. Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9," The Hague, at a cost of 6 gulden (10s.) for Contract 602. and 1 gulden (1s. 8d.) for each of the other contracts. (14,713.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE.

The United States Consul at Havre, in a report to his Government, states that, in spite of restrictive import duties, more business might be done in that district in *motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles, fire-arms, lawn mowers, stoves, office furniture, and tools*. Such articles as *motor boats and marine motors, refrigerators, bathroom and sanitary fittings, central heating apparatus, air-gas lighting systems, vacuum cleaners, and metal bedsteads* might also be introduced with advantage.

**Articles Suitable
for the
Havre Market.**

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 11th July contains notice of a call for tenders for the repair of the channel and banking of the river Velino in the neighbourhood of its junction with the Pescara. Tenders will be received, up to the 4th August, at the "Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici," Rome; the cost of the works is estimated at 317,652 lire (about £12,700).

Although this contract will doubtless be awarded to an Italian firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of materials outside Italy.

**River Improve-
ment Works.**

ITALY (ERITREA).

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) for 10th July contains a law authorising two loans for certain public works in the Colony of Eritrea, as follows:—

- (1) A loan of 8,222,000 lire (about £328,880), of which 7,722,000 lire (£308,880) will be devoted to the construction of a section of the railway from Keren to Agordat, and 500,000 lire (£20,000) will go to the acquisition of rolling stock.

**Railway
Construction and
Material.**
- (2) A loan of 3,700,000 lire (about £148,000) for works in connection with the Port of Massowah, including the installation of a water supply for the city.

**Port Works,
Water Supply, &c.**

ROUMANIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by Mr. H. E. Browne, the British Commissioner on the European Commission of the Danube, that tenders are invited for the supply of a single-screw pilot boat of 11-12 knots speed for the service of the Commission at Sulina. Sealed tenders (in French if possible), accompanied by plans, will be received, up to 10th October, at the "Bureau Central de la Commission Européenne du Danube," Galatz, whence copies of the *cahier des charges* may be obtained.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) can be seen by United Kingdom shipbuilders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,422.)

Openings for British Trade.

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

Agricultural Machinery. See notice on p. 138.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Mr. C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.)

**"Excelsior"
Machines.**

reports that a company in New Jersey wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of "Excelsior" machines, with a view to purchasing a machine. The name and address of the company can be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, New York.

(14,324.)

SALVADOR.

H.M. Consul at San Salvador (Mr. W. E. Coldwell) reports that according to the "Diario Oficial" (San Salvador)

**Bridge
Construction.**

of 16th June, the Salvador Ministry of Public Works invites proposals for the construction of a bridge of reinforced concrete over the river Lempa at El Remolino. Sealed proposals, accompanied by plans and estimates, will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 14th September, at the office of the Minister of Public Works, San Salvador.

Although the proposals must be based on private surveys, intending contractors are informed that there are two large rocks in the middle of the stream at this point, the surfaces of which are $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ metres above the water level. The central stretch will be 56 metres, and from the rocks to the solid ground 20 to 22 metres. The width of the bridge is to be 7 metres, and the flooring is to be stone pavement. The work must be completed within 10 months of acceptance of designs.

H.M. Consul states that a bridge was erected in approximately the same place about 20 years ago, at a cost of £28,000, but was carried away within a very short time after having been taken over by the Government.

(14,519.)

Metre = 1.09 yards.

COSTA RICA.

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 18th June states, on the authority of the German Consul at San José, that

Motor Vehicles.

the use of motor vehicles is on the increase in Costa Rica, especially in the capital. Moreover, the municipal authorities of San José are arranging to put the roads in good repair, so that a still further expansion in the motor business may be anticipated. The establishment of a branch house for the sale of motor vehicles is not recommended, as it is hardly likely that such a branch would pay for itself. The best plan would be to enter into an arrangement with a reliable house in San José which would

Openings for British Trade.

conduct business on a commission basis. The use of heavy motor vehicles is in its infancy in Costa Rica, but it is not at all unlikely that the trade will increase in future, as this type of car will be required by transport companies, large warehouses, breweries, ice factories, coffee plantations, and similar undertakings.

CHILE.

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago de Chile) of 31st May contains a decree, dated 29th May, issued by the Minister of the Interior, whereby Don Alberto Leon Silva is empowered to establish an electric tramway in Valparaiso, in accordance with the plans and specifications deposited at the "Oficina Técnica," Santiago. The work must be commenced within six months and completed within a year of the date of issue of the decree.

The same issue of the "Diario" also announces that plans and tenders are invited for the construction of railway workshops, comprising main works and four branch shops. The main works must be capable of repairing annually 500 locomotives, and of daily attending to the needs of 50 passenger coaches, and 400 goods wagons. Further particulars may be obtained from the "Servicio de Locomotoras í Equipo de la Direccion Jeneral de los Ferrocarriles del Estado, Santiago (Estacion Mapocho). Plans and tenders will be received by the "Sub-Secretaría del Ministerio de Ferrocarriles de Chile," Santiago, up to 26th December.

A copy of the "Diario" containing further particulars may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

CHINA.

Galvanized Iron Sheets; Bar and Angle Iron; Girders; Constructional Material; Nails; Belting. See notice on p. 159.

EXHIBITION.

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) reports that an exhibition will be held in Uyeno Park, Tokio, from 20th March to 31st July, 1914. The exhibition is under the auspices of the authorities of the Tokio Prefecture, and is not international, but foreign exhibits will be accepted as "specimens," not eligible for awards. Applications for space must reach the President, Tokio Taisho Exposition, Tokio, not later than 31st October next, and the latest date for the receipt of exhibits is 15th March, 1914.

A copy of the rules and regulations of the exhibition (in English) may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(14,060.)

SAMPLES OF FOREIGN HARDWARE FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Exhibition at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

With reference to the notice on p. 520 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th June regarding the exhibition in the Lecture Room of the London Chamber of Commerce of samples of hardware of foreign origin competing with British goods in the New Zealand market, which have been collected by Mr. W. G. Wickham, H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, under instructions from the Board of Trade, it is notified that, in view of the considerable interest which has been displayed in the samples (which have also been exhibited at the Chambers of Commerce in Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton), the Board have decided to continue their exhibition for some little time at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where they are now available for inspection each day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 to 1. British firms interested, who have not already seen the samples, are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity. *Those who have seen them and desire, as a result, to make any statement or to receive further information regarding them, should communicate with the Commercial Intelligence Branch.*

For the information of those firms who have not yet seen the samples, it may be stated that they include such goods as *household hardware, lamps, locks, cutlery, tools, &c.* Details are also given as to country of manufacture, price, landed cost and other matters affecting the trade. (9,543.)

COUNTRIES IMMEDIATELY AFFECTED BY THE BALKAN WAR: NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND OTHERS.

Greek Blockade of Ports—Cavalla excluded.

Referring to the notice on p. 70 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," attention is now called to the following information received by the Board of Trade from H.M. Minister at Athens, namely, that a state of war has been declared by the Greek Government to exist with Bulgaria, and that a blockade has been proclaimed between 24° 50' and 26° 5' east longitude excluding Cavalla, at a distance of five miles from the coast.

Neutral ships proceeding to Bulgarian ports in the Black Sea will be searched for contraband of war.

A list of contraband of war has been issued identical with that contained in Articles 22 and 24 of the Declaration of London, except that fuel, lubricants, and aviation apparatus have been declared absolute contraband. (H. 9,594.)

GRAIN CROP PROSPECTS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following telegram from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome:—

In the United States the estimated production of **wheat** is 375,545,000 cwts., or 4 per cent. below that of last year; of **oats**, 294,574,000 cwts. or 27·3 per cent. below that of last year, and of **linseed** 10,500,000 cwts., or 25·2 per cent. below that of last year.

In Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia) the estimated production of **wheat** is 79,204,000 cwts., or 14·7 per cent. below that of last year.

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

Turkey-in-Asia: Aleppo.—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Aleppo (Mr. R. A. Fontana) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

During 1912 there was no improvement in the economic, agricultural or industrial conditions of the Aleppo vilayet. Relatively few British commercial travellers visit the district, the trade of which, nevertheless, under favourable political conditions, should afford scope for some British enterprise in the near future. British machinery made little progress during 1912 owing to the political situation, but there should be good hope for the future, as *farming machinery* is gradually becoming known and sought after in the district. German machinery, however, at present seems likely to gain the upper hand in the market, as German firms accept payment by instalments spread over a period of two or even three years.

RUBBER INDUSTRY IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King) on the trade of German East Africa during the period 1909-12, which will shortly be issued:—

Plantation rubber.—A most remarkable development has taken place in the cultivation of Ceara rubber during recent years. The activity of the home market was reflected in German East Africa by an increase in the number of plantations and in the amount of rubber produced. Many plantations were put on the market by their owners, who in order to enhance the value of their property extended the planted area with a haste which was detrimental to the value of the crops. Eight rubber plantations passed into the hands of British companies at very high prices. The capital of the British undertakings in the hinterland of Tanga, which are almost all rubber plantations, is about £1,200,000. The value of the exports of plantation rubber has risen steadily during recent years until in 1910 it took the first place among the exports from the Protectorate. This rapid increase is probably artificial to a certain extent, as, in order to take advantage of the high prices prevailing, many young trees were tapped before reaching maturity, while other trees were over-tapped. At the end of 1910 there were 248 plantations with a cultivated area of 63,990 acres

Rubber Industry in German East Africa.

and 20,558,965 trees. Practically all the rubber planted is *Manihot glaziovii*, which can be tapped at the age of three years. Other varieties, such as *Kiicksia*, *Hevea brasiliensis* and *Ficus elastica*, are planted, but mostly by way of experiment. Near Langenburg there is a small plantation of *Landolphia*. No entirely satisfactory method of tapping the trees has been as yet discovered. Most planters have, after various experiments, returned to the original system of collecting the rubber by means of regular series of shallow incisions. The rubber juice exuding through these incisions is coagulated by means of an acid solution on the tree and afterwards collected by hand. There are machines at Muhesa Mombo and Tanga for cleaning the rubber, rolling it and drying it until it assumes the form known on the market as *crépe*. Most of the rubber plantations are in the hinterland of Tanga, in the Usambara Valley; there are a few others near the ports of Kilwa and Lindi and along the Central Railway. The total value of the exports of plantation rubber in 1910 was £164,579, of which Tanga's share amounted to £156,259. The distribution of exports of plantation rubber for the years 1908-11 was as follows:—

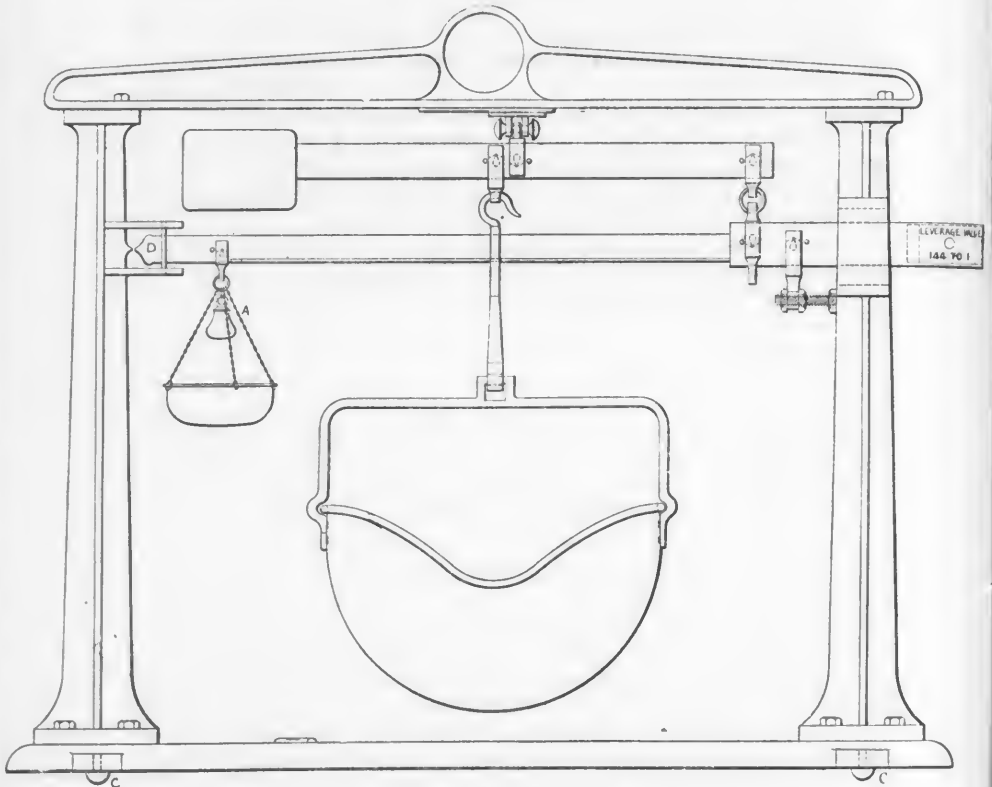
Country.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	£	£	£	£
Germany	20,744	55,734	145,269	126,941
United Kingdom	31	86	18,811	52,957
Other countries... ..	23	67	517	426
Total	20,798	55,887	164,597	180,314

Wild rubber.—Since 1908 the statistics published by the German Government have differentiated between plantation and wild rubber. Only the latter comes into consideration as far as native production is concerned. The chief area in which wild rubber is collected by the natives lies to the south of a line drawn from Bagamoyo to Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. The fall in exports in 1908 resulted from the fall in the market price, in consequence of which the natives largely abandoned collection for the time being. With the recovery of prices, however, in 1909 and 1910, and especially during the inflation of the rubber boom, the activity of the natives became very great, but with the return of prices to their normal level this activity abated to a great extent. In many districts the natives only collect rubber as a last resort, when the payment of their taxes falls due and no other method of obtaining ready money presents itself. Dar-es-Salaam is the chief port of shipment, the Central Railway having attracted a large proportion of the trade that formerly went by caravan to Bagamoyo. The total exports of wild rubber in 1910 were 335 tons, with a value of £145,147, of which Germany took £125,712; in 1911 they were only 172 tons, valued at £58,731. This decrease is to be ascribed partly to the fall in prices, which caused the natives to give up rubber collecting in favour of other occupations, and partly to the fact that the 1910 figures include rubber imported from the Congo and re-exported, which rubber is not included in the 1911 statistics.

NOTICES UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
ACT, 1904.

The following are copies of Notices (Nos. 133, 134) giving the results of the examination and testing of weighing instruments for use in trade that have been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904 :—

(133.)



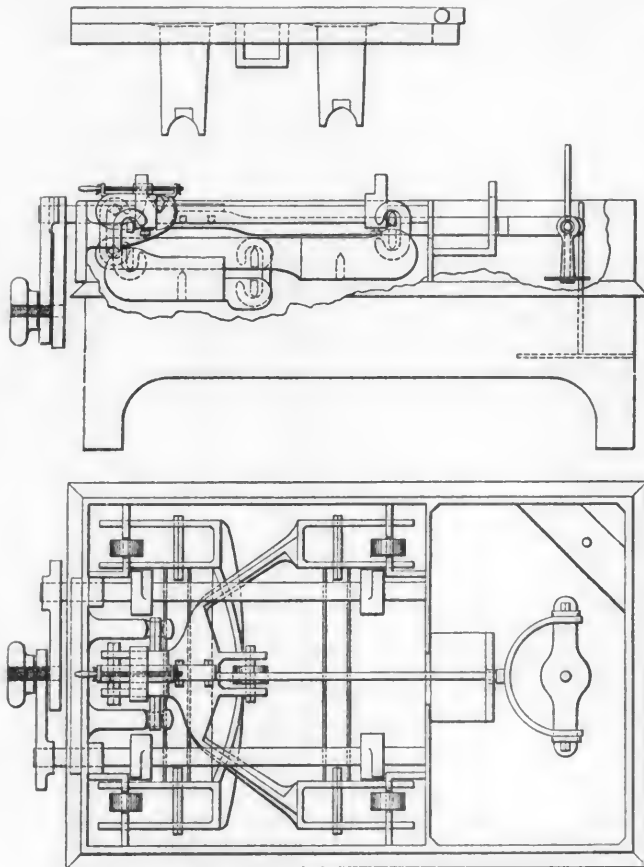
ONE-EIGHTH FULL SIZE.

- A.—Balancing ball on small pan firmly secured against re-adjustment.
 B.—“Leverage value 144 : 1” marked near stamping plug. Balancing ball on screw, operated by detachable key, is behind this (not visible on drawing.)
 C.—Levelling screws.
 D.—Indicating lever (vibrating).

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a weighing instrument of 30 lb. capacity, consisting of a combination of simple levers giving a leverage value of 144 : 1, of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, and have issued a certificate that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud when used for weighing small articles in factories and workshops.

Notices under the Weights and Measures Act, 1904.

(134.)



ONE-SIXTH FULL SIZE.

Platform not shown.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a weighing instrument, of the form herewith shown, known as a bob up or lever coal weighing machine with relieving gear, similar in principle of construction to the one referred to in Notice 68, dated May, 1908 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th July, 1908, p. 73), but modified in certain details of construction, and have issued a Certificate under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud. The modifications include (1) the fitting of the levers in a partially open frame, (2) the disuse of the cover over the steelyard end and (3) a straight instead of a curved steelyard.

TRADE OF ALGERIA IN 1912.

The following provisional figures of the quantity and value of some of the principal articles of merchandise imported into and exported from Algeria in 1912, as compared with the preceding year, have been furnished by H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.):—

Imports of Merchandise for Home Consumption.

	1911.		1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Value	—	£ 22,859,240	—	£ 26,202,040
Meat, salt and prepared... .. Tons	1,096	117,320	1,374	138,760
Fish, dried, salted or prepared... .. "	2,601	109,680	2,827	121,880
Flour "	2,746	36,760	3,945	53,120
Rice, whole or prepared... .. "	5,031	50,480	6,642	64,440
Sugar, refined "	30,773	603,200	32,249	632,120
Chocolate "	988	98,760	1,238	123,840
Butter and cheese "	3,613	364,440	4,030	409,720
Vegetables, dried or in flour "	9,262	123,920	12,216	161,960
Cotton seed oil "	12,953	415,320	12,223	392,640
Building material "	188,841	179,320	247,251	273,840
Coal and patent fuel "	400,539	367,880	477,009	438,120
Mineral oils, refined Galls.	4,167,702	96,760	4,703,490	112,960
Iron and steel Tons	65,783	395,960	72,817	440,040
Sulphate of copper "	4,042	77,160	4,612	91,040
Soap, common "	13,099	314,360	13,843	332,240
Glass and china "	12,022	242,080	11,487	281,240
Cotton goods "	13,684	2,378,080	16,189	2,823,760
Woollen goods "	682	148,480	812	294,400
Jute goods "	10,619	363,120	10,244	327,920
Clothing and underlinen "	787	599,080	1,050	729,120
Paper and manufactures thereof "	13,209	590,680	15,377	687,000
Hides and skins, prepared "	1,890	537,600	1,978	556,760
Boots and shoes of leather Pairs	520,867	145,120	525,275	143,240
Machinery :				
Agricultural... .. Tons	5,602	279,400	6,305	315,120
Other... .. "	9,955	531,240	9,904	550,040
Parts "	5,146	250,440	6,501	309,280
Furniture "	1,692	164,920	2,235	219,240
Motor cars "	1,407	506,040	2,224	799,920
Rubber goods "	276	184,400	383	277,720
Candles "	2,832	136,960	2,663	119,440

Exports of Domestic Produce.

	1911.		1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Value	—	£ 20,384,120	—	£ 20,793,040
Wines Galls.	161,805,204	7,654,200	165,662,486	8,834,000
Iron ore... .. Tons	1,102,143	529,000	1,225,625	588,400
Lead ore "	18,108	94,160	24,546	127,640
Zinc ore "	69,895	419,360	84,495	506,960
Esparto grass "	100,788	282,200	116,632	226,560
Vegetable fibre... .. "	47,181	212,320	55,575	250,120
Phosphates "	325,059	415,480	373,881	463,600

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice at p. 338 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th August, 1912, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Bill passed by the Duma last year, one clause of which proposed to prohibit the exportation of crude platinum from Russia, has been amended by the Council of the Empire by the deletion of the clause in question, and the substitution therefor of a clause imposing an export duty on crude platinum at the rate of 30 per cent. of its value, as fixed by the Council of Ministers.

The amended Bill has been returned to the Duma for reconsideration.
(C. 5,701.)

With reference to the notice at p. 608 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th June, the Board of Trade are now informed by H.M. Commercial Attaché in Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) that the Duma has passed a Bill providing for "the duty-free importation, at *Baltic ports*, of coal for the needs of the railways."

Bill for the Duty-free Admission of Coal for Railways passed by the Duma.

Further details respecting the Bill will be published in this "Journal" as soon as the information is received at the Board of Trade.
(13,588.)

CUBA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that Bills have been submitted to the Cuban Congress providing for the creation at Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos of free port areas where warehouses may be built for the reception of goods (without payment of import duty) which are intended for re-exportation either in the condition in which they were landed, or after having been re-packed or subjected to industrial processes.
(C. 5,764.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 472-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th May last notifying, under Customs Memorandum No. 1,730 B, the introduction of certain Tariff Resolutions in Parliament for the purpose of revising the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into Canada, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of an Act (No. 15 of 1913) to amend the "Customs Tariff, 1907," which was assented to on the 6th June last.

The tariff amendments provided for in the Act, which took effect from the 13th May, 1913, are identical with those previously noted in the above-mentioned issue of the "Board of Trade Journal."

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 618-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th June last, giving the Regulations which were expected to be operative during the season of 1913-4 regarding the importation of potatoes into the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Notification (No. 917), dated 10th June last, which amends the Notification No. 366 of 1912* with the object of increasing the efficiency of the restrictions in respect to the introduction of potatoes into the Union.

The new Regulations provide that—

- Amended Regulations Respecting Importation of Potatoes.**
- (1) No person shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the Union any articles contained in any consignment of potatoes which appear by the evidence of accompanying documents, or by being contained in similar boxes, bags, or other receptacles, to have originated in the same district or such like territorial area as an article contained in the consignment found to be infected with black scab or warty disease. (*Synchytrium endobioticum* Percival.)
 - (2) No person shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the Union any box, bag, or other package of potatoes comprised in a consignment in which is discovered any pathogenic bacterial disease or other disease on account of which potatoes are not admitted, if the inspection of a fair sample of the contents discloses that 15 per cent. or more of the tubers are affected with any form of decay.
 - (3) The introduction of any potatoes that arrive mixed with wood, cork-dust, lime, paper or other packing material shall be conditional on the removal of the packing, and the consignee shall be solely responsible for the expense and any consequent risk and damage.
 - (4) The introduction of any potatoes that arrive in any box or other receptacle which is not so constructed that a gas may enter freely and circulate from side to side shall be conditional on the provision of ample ventilation by the removal of portions of the sides or otherwise, and the consignee shall be solely responsible for the expense and any consequent risk or damage. A box shall not be considered adequately ventilated if it is not open for the space of half an inch or more along the angles of opposite sides.
 - (5) There shall be paid to an officer by the consignee in respect of the removal of packing material, or in respect of the provision of additional ventilation, a special fee of 2d. per package.

* This Notification lays down the General Regulations under the "Agricultural Pests Act, 1911," and was noted on p. 125 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th April, 1912.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Government Notice (No. 63 of 1913) fixing, under sections 6 (a) and 8 (a) of the "Consolidating Customs Ordinance, 1906," the tariff valuations for export and transit export purposes on various articles exported from the Nyasaland Protectorate from 1st April last, until further notice.

The list of valuations is of some length, and may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the following articles have been added to the list of spare parts of agricultural machines and implements, which, when imported into Russia together with the machines and implements for which they are intended, are entitled to admission under sub-section (a) or (b) of section 11 of No. 167 of the Tariff (see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th October, 1912, pp. 82-83).

I. Supplementary list of spare parts of agricultural machines and implements, imported together with the machines and implements for which they are intended, which are entitled to *duty-free* admission into Russia (Tariff No. 167 (11) a):—

Description of machine.	Spare parts admitted free of duty.
Reaping and sheaf-binding machines; reaping machines with automatic ejectors.	One complete set each of bushes and roller-bearings.

II. Supplementary list of spare parts of agricultural machines and implements, imported together with the machines and implements for which they are intended, and entitled to admission upon payment of duty at the rate of 75 copecks per pound (Tariff No. 167 (11) b):—

Description of machine.	Spare parts admitted at 75 copecks per pound.
Mowing machines	Two knife-heads, one complete set each of roller-bearings and spoon heads to pitman, guide for knife-head and shaft.
Machines and implements for preparing the soil for sowing, for the cultivation of plants, &c.	One complete set each of sweeps, cultivator points and springs.

Note.—By "set" is understood such number of spare parts as can be placed in a machine at one and the same time. (C. 5,796.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—continued.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a Memorandum by H.M. Commercial Attaché in Russia (Mr. Henry Cooke) reporting the publication of revised regulations governing the duty-free importation into Russia of rags (other than woollen rags) for the manufacture of paper and cardboard. These regulations provide that rags are only admitted duty-free when ordered direct from abroad by paper mills. The State Paper Manufactory may, however, for its own needs only, order foreign rags through agents.

Mr. Cooke reports that the regulations contain no new veterinary or disinfecting clauses beyond the obligation imposed on Russian paper mill owners to store imported rags in special premises and to fill up special forms in connection with the same. (C. 5,691.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a summary of the Regulations governing the duty-free re-importation into Russia (under the Law of the 19th January, 1912) of packing materials which have served as containers for Russian merchandise exported to foreign countries or to Finland.

This privilege is granted in respect of the following articles, subject to compliance with certain formalities on the exportation of the goods from

Russia :—

1. Sacks or bags which have served for the exportation of certain Russian merchandise, *viz.*, sugar, cement, grain, flour and flour dust, meal, starch, seeds of siliquous and oil plants, fodder grain and grasses, peas and other siliquous grain, potatoes, dried potato waste, hops, cucumbers, onions, chaff, raw chicory (roots or plants and dried, but not ground or roasted), bone meal, glue, fertilising substances, charcoal, dried blood, cork dust and refuse, oil seed meal, silk cocoons, crude asbestos and asbestos of Russian manufacture, coconut oil cake, castor oil cake, juniper berries, cotton seeds, leather waste, sulphate of ammonia, maize heads, beet seeds, linseed cake, sliced sugar-beet; also zinc ore and silver-zinc ore exported from the Caucasian coast of the Black Sea.

Note.—The duty-free re-importation of sacks is subject to the following *special* regulations :—

Duty-free re-importation is allowed in respect only of 75 per cent. of the exported sacks;

Only sacks made of coarse sacking and packing material may be re-imported duty-free;

Sacks used for the export of zinc ore or silver-zinc ore may be re-imported duty-free only at Customs houses of the Caucasian coast of the Black Sea.

2. Iron casks which have served for the exportation of spirit, benzine, turpentine, hops, fusel oil, sulphuric acid, glycerine, glycerine lye, and soap-boiling lye.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

3. Outer wooden boxes and the inner tins which have served for the export of egg powder.
4. Tinplate utensils which have served for the export of milk and dairy produce.
5. Wooden casks and cases (carpenters' wares).
6. Common undyed baskets of cane, rushes, osiers and chip.
7. Green glass bottles.
8. Vessels of glass, white, or of other colours.
9. Tarpaulins with which eggs, flour, bran and rushes for baskets are covered on exportation, in order to protect such goods during transit. (These must be provided with special marks or with Customs seals).
10. Cases which have served for the export of eggs.

Duty-free re-admission is also accorded in respect of metal casks exported empty from Russia and re-imported from China as the containers of bean oil.

Packing materials exported to Finland may be re-imported into Russia duty-free only if delivered direct from Finland, and not from foreign countries. (C. 5,696.)

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Swedish Law, which has recently been passed by the Riksdag, concerning the prohibition of the importation into Sweden of goods bearing false marks of origin.

Section 1 of this Law contains the following provisions:—

Goods bearing a label which gives them the appearance of having been produced or manufactured in Sweden may not be imported from aboard for sale.

The fact that goods bear a label written in the Swedish language or bear a picture with a Swedish motto shall, even if in the latter case the picture is accompanied by an explanation, not be considered a hindrance to the importation of the goods.

The above prohibition does not apply:—

When it is obvious that the goods were really produced or manufactured in Sweden and have previously been exported from the country;

When the mark attached according to custom of trade is only intended to demonstrate the nature of the goods (generic marking); or

When, besides the Swedish mark of origin, it is stated on the goods in a clear, easily visible and permanent manner, that the goods are of foreign origin.

The Law also provides, *inter alia*, that goods prohibited by Section 1 shall, on arrival in Sweden, be seized by the Customs officers, who are to notify the consignee of the seizure and submit the

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN—*continued.*

case for adjudication to the General Customs Administration, at the same time stating whether, in their opinion, the marking which occasioned the seizure can be erased or whether the goods can be supplied with such marking as is prescribed in Section 1 (*i.e.*, marking by which their foreign origin may be indicated) without the goods being thereby destroyed or losing all commercial value. The owner or consignee of the goods shall be afforded an opportunity of defending himself in the proceedings before the Administration. The goods are to be declared confiscated if the Administration finds that they were legally seized by the Customs officers, unless the prohibited marking thereon can be erased or the goods supplied with such marking as shall indicate their foreign origin, in which case the Administration shall call upon the consignee or owner to remove the illegal marking under the supervision of the Customs officers. In addition, the consignee or owner shall be liable to a fine (unless it is found that the goods were illegally marked contrary to his intention) amounting to 10 per cent. of the value of the goods, but to not less than 10 kronor or more than 500 kronor for any consignment of illegally marked goods addressed to him and arriving at one and the same time.

The provisions of this Law also apply in cases where illegal marks are affixed to the coverings in which goods are packed when imported, provided that the coverings are of such a nature that the articles are intended to be sold therein.

Section 18 of the Law deals with the importation into Sweden of goods which bear false *foreign* marks of origin, and is to the following effect:—

When a Treaty exists between Sweden and a foreign country, and provided that country extends similar treatment to marks of Swedish origin, the King may decree that the provisions of this Law shall, subject to the conditions laid down in the following paragraph, apply to the importation with a view to its sale of an article bearing a mark which falsely suggests, whether directly or indirectly, that it was produced in the foreign country in question, or at some place within that country—unless the affixed mark, in accordance with commercial use, indicates only the nature of the goods (generic mark), or is accompanied by a further specific and clear statement, in legible letters, which, in cases where the article is not produced or manufactured in the country in question, shall indicate the real *country* of origin or, if the article is produced or manufactured in the country in question but in a place other than that indicated, the true *place* of origin.

The seizure of goods with indications of foreign origin shall take place only on information given or on the detection by the Customs officers as obvious that the goods in question bear false indications of origin. Before the detained goods may be received by the owner or sold to the general public, they shall, if the affixed indication of origin has not been erased, be labelled with marks indicating their true origin, as mentioned above. It may

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWEDEN—*continued.*

be stipulated in the agreement that the provisions of the first paragraph concerning generic marks shall not apply as regards marks or descriptions of the products of the vintage.

This Law is to come into force on the *1st January, 1914*, from which date the Law of the 9th November, 1888, on the same subject, will be abrogated.

The Swedish text of the Law, together with a complete translation thereof, may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,673.)

DENMARK.

With reference to the notice at p. 305 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th May on the subject of the Danish Regulations respecting preservatives and colouring substances in articles of food and drink, manufactured in or imported into Denmark for sale in that country, the Board of Trade have received from H.M. Consul at Copenhagen copy of a new Order of the Danish Minister of Justice on this subject, dated the 10th June.

**Regulations
Respecting
Preservatives and
Colouring
Substances in
Articles of Food
and Drink.**

This Order merely reproduces with some few amendments and additions the regulations contained in the previous Orders of July, 1912 and January, 1913. The text of the Order, together with a translation thereof, may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,674.)

GERMANY.

With reference to the notice at page 29 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd April respecting the special declaration which is required by the *Eisenbahn-Zollordnung* to accompany goods entering Germany by rail, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the phrase "entering Germany" means crossing the Customs frontier, and that goods which arrive at the free ports of Hamburg, Bremerhaven, &c., by sea, and are there transferred into trucks for transport across the Customs frontier, are considered as "entering Germany by rail" for the purposes of the *Eisenbahn-Zollordnung*.

**Declaration to
Accompany Goods
entering Germany
by Rail.**

(C. 4,283.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Dutch Minister of Finance, dated the 13th June, which fixes the duty applicable under the Customs Tariff to various

**Customs
Decisions.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

articles on importation into the Netherlands. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Benzoic acid</i> , an inodorous solid	Free.
<i>Patchouli oil</i> belongs to the fragrant ethereal oils classifiable under the Tariff heading "Perfumery"	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Horse-radish</i> , finely grated, containing no preservative other than a small percentage of salt, in whatsoever manner packed: dutiable as "Spices"	5 % "
<i>Iron transport-cars (transport wagens)</i> constructed exclusively for carrying metal objects into and out of the muffle-furnaces or drying-kilns of a factory: to be classed as duty-free parts of factory machinery	Free.
<i>Culibers</i> , measuring instruments for verifying the accurate finishing at a certain diameter of the inner and outer surfaces of bores, axles, &c.	5 % <i>ad val.</i>

Discharging and loading bridges and suspended railway installations for the conveyance of ore, coal, coke and other goods from railway trucks, &c. to storage places or *vice versa*, or from one storage place to another, may not be classed in their entirety as duty-free factory machinery.

Such transport installations consist of an iron structure—either portable or not—along which one or more electrically-driven crabs with automatic clutches and steering houses, as also transport buckets and transport cars, can move on suspended rails or metal wires.

Of the installations in question, the following parts may be admitted duty-free: electromotors—provided they are not suitable for driving motor vehicles—together with resistances, safety appliances and further appurtenances, provided they are imported simultaneously; crabs, automatic clutches and uncovered copper wire, cog wheels, steel wire, unmanufactured rod iron, bar iron and sheet iron, and similar duty-free goods.

(C. 5,692.)

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Government of the Dutch East Indies has promulgated an Ordinance providing that tea seeds may not be imported into the Dutch East Indies until after they have been examined by an expert designated by the Director of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and permission to import them has been obtained. The examination of seeds sought to be imported will take place at Tandjong Priok.

(C. 5,792.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 7th July contains a list of decisions of the Customs Department respecting the application of the French Tariff to various articles. The more important of these decisions are noted below:—

Customs Decisions.

Carbonate of iron, sugared, is to be classed under the head of "compound medicines not specially mentioned, the importation of which is authorised." The duty leviable is 20 centimes per kilog. net weight ("Minimum" Tariff).

Agricultural machines, automobile.—Automobile agricultural machines, with explosion, electric, &c. motor, such as threshers, mowers, ploughs, &c., are dutiable under the head of "*Machines locomobiles*," as are also steam ploughs, threshers, &c.

Apparatus worked by a motor by means of belts, gearing, &c. is to pay duty, as regards the agricultural machine, under Tariff No. 522, the motor being assessed for duty separately under the head of "*Moteurs*."

Automobile yachts.—Yachts furnished with a motor which is used only when the sails do not suffice for navigation, are not to be classed for tariff purposes as "motor boats." (C. 5,773.)

PORTUGAL.

With reference to the notice at p. 144 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th January, 1911, the "Diario do Governo" for the 30th June contains a Law, dated the 27th June, abolishing the consumption duty (which has hitherto been levied at Lisbon) on frozen meat from adult bovine animals (*carnes de gado bovino adulto conservadas pelo frio*), and providing that such meat shall, from the 1st July, be subject to an import duty of 3 reis per kilogramme. The Law also prescribes that frozen beef shall be subject to veterinary inspection on entry into Portugal and in the establishments where it is sold. (C. 5,774.)

PORTUGAL AND MADEIRA.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 30th June contains a Law, dated the 29th June, providing that maize in the grain, the produce of the Portuguese oversea Possessions (with the exception of Cape Verde), shall, on importation into Madeira, pay half the duty fixed for foreign maize by Article 18 of the Preliminary Dispositions to the Customs Tariff.*

In the case of future temporary reductions of the duty on foreign maize imported into Portugal or the adjacent Islands, maize from the Portuguese Colonies, imported under the conditions laid down by paragraph 1 to Article 18 of the Preliminary Dispositions to the Tariff, shall pay one-half of such reduced duty as may be determined.

(C. 5,775.)

* The duty leviable on foreign maize imported into Madeira is *one-third* of the duty leviable according to the Portuguese Customs Tariff.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ROUMANIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of telegraphic information from H.M. Vice-Consul at Galatz to the effect that the exportation of grain and food-stuffs from that port was recently prohibited; but that this prohibition has now been withdrawn, except in regard to oats, barley and bran. (C. 5,887.)

Prohibition of Exportation of Oats, Barley and Bran from Galatz.

TURKEY.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Turkish Customs Department has notified the withdrawal of the prohibition of the exportation of cereals (wheat, barley, oats, maize, rice, flour, haricots, straw, hay and potatoes) to foreign countries, except at the ports of the Dardanelles, of Lampsaki and of Kara Bigha, whence the exportation of cereals is still prohibited.

The exportation of cereals from Smyrna and its neighbourhood will, however, only be authorised after the local authorities have ascertained that the requirements of the army have been assured.

The exportation of sheep and cattle is still prohibited. (C. 5,894.)

Withdrawal of Prohibition of Exportation of Cereals.

CONGO STATE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Royal Decree was published in the "Bulletin du Congo Belge" of the 4th July, reducing provisionally the duties on rubber exported from the Congo State.

This Decree fixes the *export duty* on rubber as follows:

	Francs.
Tree or vine rubber	100 kilogs. 60
Grass rubber:	
Gathered in the Domanial lands	55
Gathered outside the Domanial lands	35
Plantation rubber	Free.

The "*replantation tax*" on rubber gathered in the Domanial lands or forests, imposed by the Decree of December 3rd, 1909*, is suspended by the present Decree.

The Decree also temporarily exempts tree and vine rubber gathered outside the Domanial lands from the "*collection tax*" (*taxe de récolte*) of 75 centimes per kilog. imposed by the Decree of March 22nd, 1910, reduces the "*collection tax*" on tree and vine rubber gathered within the Domanial lands and forests from 75 to 40 centimes per kilog., and abolishes the "*collection tax*" of 50 centimes per kilog. on grass rubber.

The Decree came into force on the date of its publication.

(C. 5,789.)

[Franc (100 centimes) = 9.6d.; kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.]

* This tax, which replaced the previous obligation of replanting rubber trees, was calculated in proportion to the amount of rubber collected and was fixed at 40 centimes per kilog. for tree or vine rubber, and 20 centimes per kilog. for grass rubber.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CUBA.

The Cuban "Gaceta Oficial" for the 14th May contains a Presidential Decree exempting certain articles employed in the manufacture of saddlers' wares from the Customs surtax established by the Decree of the 1st February, 1904, provided that the articles in question are imported by manufacturers in Cuba for use in their own industry, under a sworn declaration regarding the use to which the imported goods are to be put.

The articles in question are certain kinds of leather, cloth, thread, rivets, &c. which are included under various Nos. of the Cuban Tariff, as specified in the Decree. The surtax imposed in 1904 ranges from 15 to 30 per cent. of the Cuban Tariff rates of duty.

The Decree may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,802.)

HONDURAS.

H.M. Consul-General at Tegucigalpa has forwarded to the Board of Trade copy of a Decree of the Congress of Honduras, dated the 27th May, embodying a revised Customs Tariff for the Republic and laying down rules as regards the warehousing of imported goods, the procedure in connection with clearance through the Customs, the treatment of commercial travellers' samples, &c.

The revised Tariff, which is to come into force on the 1st August next, may be inspected by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.; the Branch will also be prepared to furnish, in response to written applications from British traders, information as to the rates of duty prescribed by the Tariff in respect of any particular article or articles. (C. 5,925.)

URUGUAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Monte Video to the effect that a Decree has been issued permitting the importation into Uruguay of live stock from Ireland.

Importation of Live Stock from Ireland Permitted. [Note.—The Decree, which was noted at p. 630 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th June as withdrawing the prohibition of the importation into Uruguay of live stock from the *United Kingdom* appears to have related only to imports from *Great Britain*. (C. 5,856.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Presidential Decree, dated the 29th May, and published in the "Boletin Oficial" for the 4th June, laying down regulations respecting the importation of potatoes into the Republic. These regulations, which are to come into force two months from the date of promulgation, provide that every consignment of potatoes imported from abroad must be accompanied by two certificates, denominated, respectively, "*sanidad-origen*" and "*sanidad*," without which they will not be admitted into the country. The former is to certify that the parcel of land, from which the consignment of potatoes it accompanies originates, is free from diseases and pests; the latter is a similar certificate issued in respect of the examination of each consignment of potatoes before shipment. The certificates are to be issued by experts authorised by the Government of the country of origin, and must be *visé* by the local Argentine Consul.

The translation of these Regulations, which contain certain further provisions on the subject, may be inspected by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The Branch will also be prepared to furnish full details of the Regulations in response to written applications from British traders interested.

(C. 5,883.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

NORWAY.

The Board of Trade have received information from H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) that mines have been laid at Droebak and that from 14th July to 6th August, all ships should keep to the west of Droebaksgrund and the three white buoys. Artillery practice will also take place from Oscarsburg in a southerly direction between 15th July and 6th August, and all ships should in the meanwhile keep close to the east coast.

(H. 9,548.)

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Adverting to the notice on pp. 92-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th January relative to the progress of the Central Railway to Lake Tanganyika, the following information is extracted from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King) on the trade of German East Africa during the period 1909-12, which will shortly be issued:—

The extension of the Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma is being rapidly carried forward. Although according to the original project, Tabora, which is 530 miles from Dar-es-Salaam, was to have been

Central Railway.

Shipping and Transport.

reached on 1st July, 1914, the rails actually reached that town on 26th February, 1912. The River Mlagarassi was reached in February last, and it is expected that the whole length of the line to Kigoma, on Lake Tanganyika, will be open to traffic early in 1914. The cost of the construction of the line from Dar-es-Salaam to Tabora was on the average about £6,500 per mile. During 1911 the freight traffic (exclusive of material for railway construction) amounted to 13,000 tons into the interior and 5,000 tons towards the coast, whilst 41,000 passengers were carried into the interior and 37,000 towards the coast.

The administration of the line is nominally in the hands of the Ost-Africanische Eisenbahnbetriebs-Gesellschaft (Deutsche Kolonial-Gesellschaft), but it may almost be considered as a State railway as about nine-tenths of the shares have been bought by the Government.

The line is a single one of 1 metre gauge, and there are 40 stations between Dar-es-Salaam and Tabora. The passenger and freight rates are on the same scale as on the Usambara Railway.

On the arrival of the line at Lake Tanganyika the company will organise a steamship service. One vessel of 1,000 tons will be launched forthwith, and will probably be followed by two more vessels of the same size.

The railway opens several districts which are important centres of native cultivation, and also two large cattle-raising districts. Few European plantations exist as yet beyond Kilossa.

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 625 of the "Board of Trade

Journal" of 13th March relative to the progress of the Bagdad Railway, H.M. Consul at Aleppo (Mr. R. A. Fontana) in his report on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued, states that good progress was made with the work on the Bagdad Railway line in the Aleppo vilayet during 1912. The embankment and rails were laid from Aleppo through Muslemieh to Jerablus, the line crossing the Sajour, over which the railway bridge was completed, and a temporary bridge was thrown across the Euphrates at Jerablus. Westwards from Aleppo the line was completed as far as Radjou, a length of 98 kiloms. (nearly 61 miles).

Towards the end of 1912 work on the railway declined considerably for financial reasons. The opening of the Aleppo-Jerablus and Aleppo-Radjou lines to traffic was, nevertheless, officially inaugurated on 14th December, and passenger trains were running the following day.

Shipping and Transport.

CONGO STATE.

In connection with the notices on p. 516 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th February and pp. 148-9 of the issue of 16th January relative to railway construction in the Congo State, the following additional information is extracted from the report by the Acting British Vice-Consul in the Katanga (Mr. Pearson) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The railway from the south was expected to arrive at Kambove (415 kiloms. from the Congo-Rhodesian border) by the end of June last. The construction of the line beyond Kambove towards Bukama was expected to be completed by the 15th April last. Bukama is at kilom. 755 and marks the point of connection with the Belgian line of communication by rail and water from the north. It will be possible to travel from the Katanga *via* Bukama by rail and water without using carriers, but the numerous handlings between water and rail will preclude the economical transport of copper by this route.

The Acting Vice-Consul understands that a railway scheme direct to Matadi without any water travelling has been decided upon, but this cannot be completed for the next 10 years. When the line is completed it will form an "all Congo" route, which will be able to compete seriously with the Lobito Railway.

The latest definite information received by the Acting Vice-Consul with regard to the progress of the Lobito Railway was to the effect that the line had been opened to Huambo at kilom. 430 on 21st October, 1912, and that construction was still in progress.

A considerable amount of road work has been accomplished around Elisabethville. It is proposed to continue with this work in order to link up the capital with outlying posts. These roads will be of little practical use unless they are attended to yearly to restrict the growth of bush, but if maintained will afford valuable means of rapid communication with out-stations by motor.

ECUADOR.

With reference to the notice on pp. 37-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd July relative to proposed new railways in Ecuador H.M. Minister at Quito reports that the "Registro Oficial" of 23rd May publishes a contract made between the Ecuadorean Government and Mons. Julien Fabre, representing a French syndicate called the "Franco-Ecuatoriano," whereby the latter undertakes to make a complete technical survey of the route of the proposed railway from Puerto Bolivar to a navigable point on the Zamora River, passing through the towns of Zaruma and Loja.

H.M. Minister is informed that the engineers and technical staff who will undertake the survey are now on their way from Europe.

(C. 5,865.)

*Shipping and Transport.***ARGENTINA.**

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that a Bill has been laid before the Senate to authorise the Executive to lease the State railways already constructed, and to provide for the completion by private enterprise of those under construction.

Proposed Sale of State Railways. It is proposed to invite tenders for the lease of the State railways for a period of 60 years, the right being reserved of taking the offers as a basis for negotiations. The companies securing the leases will contract to carry out certain construction work to complete the railway system of the country.

The Bill also proposes to empower the Executive to sell the Port San Antonio-Nahuel Huapi line, the purchaser being obliged to finish it. The other Patagonian lines are also to be sold, the purchaser being obliged to complete the system with light railways. The lines from Barranqueras to Métan and from Formosa to Embarcación are to be included in the general scheme by virtue of which the Executive shall include them in the lease.

With reference to the notice on p. 93 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th January relative to the rejection by the Argentine Government of the offer of a French syndicate to take over and complete the Patagonian railways.

It may be noted that in a further report H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires states that the French syndicate, "La Régie Générale de Chemins de Fer et Travaux Publics," has again submitted an offer to Congress for the completion of the State railways. The company now proposes to construct these lines in three series at a total cost of 105,472,700 pesos (about £21,090,000), the syndicate to work the lines during the six years immediately following the termination of their construction, the Government taking 80 per cent of the profits, if any, or bearing any loss there may be on working expenses. The lines of the first series would be completed within six years from the date of signing the contract, and of the second and third series within six years from the date of arriving at a definite agreement as to the price of their construction.

The syndicate would also bind themselves to hand the Government, within a year of signing the contract, the plans of the ports of San Antonio, Comodoro Rivadavia, and Punta Deseado in the south, and Barranqueras, Formosa, and Diamante in the north.

The syndicate would form a company for the construction of the lines, which would issue shares and debentures bearing 5 per cent. interest. The total issue would include interest during the six years of the contract, at the expiration of which time the Government would redeem the shares at par, or take charge of the service and sinking fund of the same.

A translation of the Bill, together with some further particulars of the syndicate's proposals, may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,647; C. 5,853.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY, UNITED KINGDOM.

A formal investigation was held in the Town Hall, Guiseley, near Leeds, on 2nd, 3rd and 4th July, into the circumstances attending the explosion of a vertical boiler at a farm near Guiseley, which occurred on 7th March last. The evidence showed that the attendant in charge of the boiler had attached a large iron shackle weighing 20 lbs. to the end of the lever of the safety valve, and that the explosion occurred after the engine had been stopped to repair a belt which had broken. The Commissioners found that the management of the boiler had been entrusted to a labourer who was not a fit person; the boiler had not been periodically examined by a competent person, and proper measures had not been taken to ascertain the pressure at which the boiler could be safely worked, nor to ensure that it was worked under safe conditions. The owner of the boiler was found guilty of negligence and was ordered to pay £20 towards the cost of the investigation. (M. 8,317.)

Enquiry under Boiler Explosions Acts.

RUSSIA (POLAND).

The "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 1st July states that a report has been issued by the Mining Association of the Dombrovskavo Basin, showing that the quantity of zinc smelted in Russian Poland in 1912 amounted to 1,328,329 pounds, compared with 606,131 pounds in 1911, being an increase of 722,198 pounds, or 119 per cent. The production of zinc dust during 1912 amounted to 40,357 pounds, contrasted with 9,809 pounds in 1911, being an increase of 30,548 pounds, or 311 per cent. These are record increases.

Poud = 36 lbs.

CONGO STATE.

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Vice-Consul in the Katanga (Mr. Pearson) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

There were 184 applications for registration of claims during 1912, including 67 for tin, 35 for gold, 10 for gold, silver, and platinum, 14 for copper, 12 for iron and manganese, 11 for iron and 7 for manganese. Fifty-one applications were made by prospectors not acting on behalf of concessionary companies.

Two concessions were granted in the course of the year for the exclusive right to search for minerals, the area thus granted in each case being 500,000 hectares. Each of the two concessionaires was given the right to delimitate from these areas an extent of 100,000 hectares.

Alluvial tin areas which give fair promise of being of considerable value have been discovered in the low-lying district of Kiambi. The proximity of these areas to the River Lualaba offers reasonable means of transport, though frequent handling will be required by that route in changes between water and rail.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

According to a Bulletin, dated 18th June, issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the production of steel ingots and castings in the United States in 1912 was as follows, the figures for the two previous years being added for purposes of comparison:—

—	Bessemer.	Open Hearth.	Crucible and all other.	Total— Ingots and Castings.	Total— Castings alone.
	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.
1910	9,412,772	16,504,509	177,638	26,094,919	940,832
1911	7,947,854	15,598,650	129,602	23,676,106	646,627
1912	10,327,901	20,780,723	142,679	31,251,303	966,621

Included in the total for 1912 are about 792,501 tons of ingots and castings which were treated with ferro-vanadium, ferro-titanium, ferro-chrome, nickel, or other alloys, of which about 689,392 tons were ingots and about 103,109 tons were castings, as compared with about 481,459 tons in 1911, of which about 425,169 tons were ingots and about 56,290 tons were castings.

CHINA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Shanghai (Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

A considerable improvement was shown in 1912 over the trade of 1911, in spite of the difficulties experienced by the dealers in obtaining financial assistance from the native banks. The goods imported found a ready market and consequently stocks in Shanghai are now somewhat limited. This remark applies particularly to mild steel bars and angles, stocks being practically exhausted, and great difficulty is being experienced in obtaining supplies for immediate requirements. The principal articles imported into Shanghai are *galvanised iron sheets, bars, angles, girders, constructional material, nails and belting.*

Engineering business in general was decidedly quiet last year. Contracts have been entered into for a number of electrical stations, but in nearly every case the machinery and generating plant has been supplied upon extended terms of payment, and it is noticeable that, generally speaking, the machinery thus supplied is of German origin or is supplied through German houses. Owing to lack of funds the purchase of rolling-stock and other railway material has been limited to necessities. It is, however, anticipated that many new indents will be issued in consequence of the approval of the construction of the Hupei-Hunan section of the Hukuang railways. The unstable position of the Government has caused a decided falling-off in general contracts, the Chinese evidently preferring to retain their capital and not to invest in industrial undertakings. During the past two months, however, inquiries have revived, and there is an indication that business may again resume its normal course.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

BRITISH INDIA.

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the month of April, 1911, 1912, and 1913, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government:—

	Month of April.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.			
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs. 45,458,937	55,979,366	54,160,253
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	Lbs. 16,258,140	17,433,095	17,222,824
	= Yards 71,927,922	75,772,023	76,622,151
Coloured piece goods	Lbs. 3,349,548	4,234,617	4,887,872
	= Yards 14,231,899	18,120,987	20,954,170
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	Lbs. 97,493	97,055	129,391
Hosiery	" 28,304	21,165	24,945
Miscellaneous goods	" 5,254	9,852	19,877
Total of woven goods	" 19,738,739	21,795,784	22,284,909

CHINA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Shanghai (Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

A substantial falling-off in the consumption of Bombay yarn was noticed. Dealers are very dissatisfied with the counts, qualities and weights of the Indian commodity, which they declare is very much inferior to the Chinese and Japanese productions. Reports are constantly received from the interior complaining of the difficulty the retailers have in disposing of the goods, with the result that the consumption of Indian yarn is on the wane, whilst that of the Chinese and Japanese is improving briskly, and were it not for the fact that the native mills cannot produce in sufficient abundance to supply the requirements of China, the consumption of Indian yarn would be considerably less than it is. During several months of 1912 there was a strong demand for local yarn, which enabled the mills to earn very substantial profits, and clearances were brisk.

The Chinese cotton crop was larger than the average, so that prices declined over 10 per cent. in the autumn, when the crop was marketed, the high exchange having made competitive buying for export to Japan (which at times is a very large consumer of China cotton) quite impossible during most of the year. The establishment of a local testing-house has materially reduced the adulteration of cotton with water by the natives, but the trade is still carried on under most unfavourable conditions owing to indiscriminate mixing of good and bad qualities.

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 12th July, 1913, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	33s. 4d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	25s. 10d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	19s. 4d.

For further particulars see p. 173.

A statement is published on p. 174 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 12th July, 1913, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1912.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 10th July, 1913, was 18,434 (including 222 bales British West Indian, 411 bales British West African, 2,311 bales British East African, and 383 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-eight weeks ended 10th July was 2,237,479 (including 6,793 bales British West Indian, 10,331 bales British West African, 19,226 bales British East African, and 4,183 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 10th July was 10,448, and during the twenty-eight weeks, 298,148.

For further details see p. 173.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) has forwarded a copy of a draft Ordinance to provide for the protection of the plant called "buchu" (*barosma*), which it is proposed to introduce into the Provincial Council of the Cape of Good Hope. Under the terms of the draft ordinance, all buyers of "buchu" for trading purposes must take out an annual buying licence and must keep a register of all "buchu" bought. No person will be allowed to gather the plant on Crown lands or on lands belonging to local councils or the Forest Department without a proper permit. A close season may also be proclaimed during which "buchu" may not be gathered.

The text of the draft Ordinance may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,725).

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King) on the trade of German East Africa during the period 1909-12, which will shortly be issued:—

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***GERMAN EAST AFRICA—continued.**

The cultivation of cotton in German East Africa can hardly be said to have emerged yet from the experimental stage, though it was grown on 165 plantations in 1910. It enjoys one advantage over other crops in that the Government has taken the greatest interest in its development and has come to the assistance of the planter. Experimental cotton farms have been established at Mpanganya, on the Rufiji River, and at Myombo, near Kilossa, and similar stations are to be opened in the districts of Muansa, Tabora and Lindi. The object of these farms is to evolve a variety of the plant best suited to local conditions and to make the colony independent of other countries for its seed. Several plantations have begun to plant their own seed with fair success. The German Reichstag has voted a sum of £10,000 for 1913 and each of the following four years to promote the development of cotton growing in German East Africa. Considerable assistance is also given to planters by the Kolonial Wirtschaftliches Komitee, which maintains a depôt at Dar-es-Salaam, where agricultural implements may be hired by planters or purchased by them at manufacturer's cost price. The Komitee also makes advances to planters on their crops, facilitates the carriage of crops from distant plantations and sells them for planters at the best rate in Germany. No statistics are available respecting the number of plantations occupied solely in the cultivation of cotton; on many sisal and rubber plantations it is grown as a catch crop during the early stages of growth of the plants and trees. On a few plantations steam ploughs have been employed. Most of the planters are compelled to have recourse to manual labour as the prevalence of the tsetse fly renders the employment of oxen impossible; this is a serious handicap, as manual labour is not only very expensive but is said to be insufficient for a proper treatment of the soil. There are 13 cotton-growing districts, of which the chief are Morogoro, Lindi, Bagamoyo, Moschi and Muanza, though in Moschi a great deal of the cotton has been given up recently in favour of coffee. Exports are made exclusively to Germany. The acreage under European cultivation in 1912 was about 14,500 acres, on 6,000 acres of which cotton was grown as a catch crop. Egyptian varieties are mostly planted and Caravonica has been almost entirely abandoned owing to its liability to destruction by parasites. The planting of American Upland has been resumed recently. Most of the cotton exported is grown by natives, but no exact statistics are available as to the amount grown on European plantations, as a good deal of the cotton exported is bought by whites from the native growers.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) reports that the imports of oilseeds at Marseilles during the first six months of 1913 amounted to 404,000 tons, a decrease of about 22,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1912. The figures of the total imports during the first six months of 1913 include 183,000 tons of shelled groundnuts, 113,000 tons of unshelled groundnuts, 50,000 tons of copra, and 20,500 tons of sesame.

(14,464.)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon, (Mr. T. E. Erskine) reports that, according to the local press, the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has been carrying out experiments in the Whitman National Forest, Oregon, with a view to ascertaining the possibility of extracting turpentine from the western yellow pine of Oregon. Similar experiments were tried in 1912, but owing to unprecedented rain and cold the results obtained were inconclusive. (C. 5,757.)

**Experiments for
Extraction of
Turpentine in
Oregon.****MEXICO.**

H.M. Legation at Mexico City reports that, according to the local press, a concession has been granted by the Mexican Government to Señor Licenciado Fernando Novoa for cutting timber in the islands of Maria Madre and Maria Cleofas, lying off the Pacific Coast of the Republic. The term of the concession is for 10 years, with the privilege of an extension for seven years more. The Government reserves the right to make use of the railways and other lines of communication that may be established. (C. 5,753.)

**Concession for
Cutting Timber.****COLOMBIA.**

The official "Berichte über Handel," Berlin, of 9th June, publishes a report to his Government, by the German Commercial Attaché at Bogotá in which he states that only two species of cotton are usually recognised in Colombia, viz.:—"Pajarito" ("Sabanilla") and "Bogotano." The former is better adapted to hot districts, and is chiefly cultivated along the coast and, more recently, in the Medellin Valley; the latter in the west of similar Departments, as, for example, near Cañas Gordas. "Bogotano" is considered to be superior in quality, having a long staple and a very large pod. The fibre is yellowish, and is said to bear a great resemblance to Peruvian cotton, from which it is thought to be mainly derived. The shrubs, which grow to a height of 10 feet, last from 2 to 3 years. After the first crop has been gathered, the plant is cut back to within about 8 inches of the ground in order to promote fresh growth. "Bogotano" is frequently planted together with maize and black beans (*fréjol*). "Pajarito" has a somewhat shorter staple than "Bogotano," also a smaller pod, but it is whiter than the latter. The plant lasts some 13 to 14 years, attaining a height of about 10 feet, and is, as a rule, cut back after the first harvest. In the Medellin Valley this species is usually grown alone. A characteristic of Colombian cotton is its relatively long staple, which is seemingly very similar to Egyptian cotton. Along the coast, where most of the cotton will apparently be planted, this variety is generally known by the name of "Sabanilla" cotton; it is also frequently referred to as "Semilla negra."

**Cotton
Cultivation.**

It is very usual along the coast to bend over the stock some 1 to 2 feet above the soil about a fortnight to a month before the harvest, so that the plant leans right over and yet draws sufficient sap for its

Agricultural and Forest Products.

growth. This is done in order to preserve the cotton shrubs from being uprooted by the very violent winds which prevail from January to April, and especially also to hasten the breaking open of the pods and thereby the harvest, and to facilitate gathering; though the cotton naturally becomes dirtier. The hurrying on of the harvest is due to the strong winds, and often also to the sudden commencement of the wet season.

In Santander the "Semilla de Lengupá" is much spoken of as a variety whose cultivation would seem to be particularly advantageous.

In recent years the Colombian cotton industry has developed in a remarkable manner, and, protected by import duties, is capable of competing with foreign rivals in certain articles. In and around the more important centres of the country (Bogotá, Medellín, Barranquilla, and Cartagena) there already exist relatively important undertakings, which partially from imported, and partially from home-produced yarns, prepare in their own factories the leading articles in demand by the people.

At present it is difficult to pronounce an opinion on the prospects of the spinning industry whose development depends on whether greater enthusiasm can be aroused for cotton cultivation, especially among small planters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for July*, based on 5,893 statistical returns, viz.,

Labour Market	3,152 returns from trade unions (relating to
in June.	921,564 members), and 2,741 returns from
	employers (relating to 1,273,334 workpeople), employment in June
	continued very good.

There was some falling off in pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, which was partly accounted for by the dispute in the Midlands. The tinplate trade fluctuated downwards, and there was the usual seasonal decline in coal mining. On the other hand the boot and shoe, pottery, glass and brick trades showed some improvement. In the other principal industries there was little change from the good conditions of the previous month.

In the trade unions, with a net membership of 921,564, making returns, 17,888 (or 1·9 per cent.) of their members were returned as unemployed at the end of June, 1913, compared with 1·9 per cent. at the end of May, 1913.

The upward movement in wages continued.

Compared with the high level of a year ago employment generally showed an improvement, especially in the building, pig iron and shipbuilding trades. The tinplate trade, however, was much worse, and the iron and steel and glass trades showed some decrease.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for workmen of all classes in the shipbuilding, engineering and building trades. In the case of women, the demand exceeded the supply in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen and clothing trades, and for laundry work. There was also a demand for women and girls in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade.

* For list of principal contents, see p. 168.

Miscellaneous.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh, Scottish, and Irish Fishery Statistics, Coasts during the month and six months ended June, 1913, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1912:—

	Month of June.				Six months ended June.			
	1912.		1913.		1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Shell fish	394,371	572,683	947,868	656,345	4,846,753	3,564,247	4,705,743	3,946,562
Total value ...	—	26,039	—	25,648	—	165,090	—	153,645
	—	598,722	—	681,993	—	3,729,337	—	4,100,207
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	1,676,288	607,000	1,227,726	573,381	3,979,637	1,480,790	3,582,501	1,620,074
Shell fish	—	5,657	—	6,759	—	36,123	—	36,006
Total value ...	—	612,657	—	580,140	—	1,516,913	—	1,656,080
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell fish	69,241	21,332	59,486	21,632	395,082	134,904	324,755	145,068
Shell fish	—	3,892	—	3,362	—	10,169	—	8,140
Total value ...	—	25,214	—	24,994	—	145,073	—	153,148

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and six months ended June, 1913, will be found on p. 175.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that an Ordinance (No. 4 of 1913) to control the transfer of businesses other than registered companies and certain other associations in Southern Rhodesia was promulgated on 30th May.

The Ordinance provides that whenever there is a change in the style, constitution, personnel, or premises of a business, such change must be advertised in the Rhodesian "Government Gazette" and in a local newspaper. A similar advertisement must be made when a person desires to transfer his business, or transfer or sell, with a view to the transfer or abandonment of any business, any stock-in-trade, &c.

The text of this Ordinance may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,682.)

*Miscellaneous.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Ordinance (No. 15 of 1912) which provides for the regulation of wireless telegraphy in the Straits Settlements.

**Wireless
Telegraphy.**

Under this Ordinance, the Governor may, whenever he shall deem it expedient to do so, license the establishment of any wireless telegraph station or the installation or working of any apparatus for wireless telegraphy in any place in the Colony or on board any British ship registered in the Colony.

No person shall establish any wireless telegraph station or instal or work any apparatus for wireless telegraphy in any place in the Colony or on board any British ship registered in the Colony, except under, and in accordance with, a licence granted in that behalf by the Governor.

Certain penalties are prescribed for establishing a station or working any apparatus for wireless telegraphy without a licence.

GERMANY.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that a local newspaper recently published an article to the following effect regarding the raising of new capital by German industrial concerns:—

**Financial
Situation
in German
Industries.**

The notable increase in the number of loans raised and new shares issued by German industrial concerns during 1912 was due to the necessity of increasing the means of production, in order to cope with the business brought by the trade boom. The flood of new issues was soon checked by the Balkan war and the unfavourable condition of the money market, so that there was a remarkable decline in the number and importance of the new issues during the first few months of this year. The need of new capital none the less exists and the issue of shares has merely been postponed until more favourable political and financial conditions prevail. In cases where money was urgently needed, credits were obtained from banks, on terms which were naturally the reverse of easy. As a result a large number of companies are in a state of greater dependence on the banks.

With the object of freeing themselves from their indebtedness to the banks, and possibly also of making urgently required extensions, these concerns are now attempting to raise fresh capital. The banks have been unable to dispose of a large portion of the amounts taken over of the last and preceding Government issues, and are suffering continual and considerable loss by the depreciation of the value of stocks by sharp falls in quotations. There is, therefore, but small inclination to take up new loan issues which would only tend to lower the quotations on the stock market. The banks, accordingly, are imposing such arduous terms for placing loans of industrial companies that most companies give up the idea of obtaining capital by this means.

Miscellaneous.

The only other way of obtaining the money is by raising the share capital, but the banking firms connected with the company concerned usually object to this method, knowing that they are not in a position to take up sufficient shares to enable them to maintain their former influence over the affairs of the company. They further entertain the well-justified apprehension that such an issue of new shares would lead to a further fall in the market value of the old shares, indeed, even a mere rumour on the Bourse that a company proposes to increase its capital is sufficient to cause this. Finally, it is necessary to reckon with the possibility of an all-round decrease in commercial prosperity. While, therefore, as a last resource, it is still possible to dispose of bonds, there is no readiness on the part of the banks to co-operate in the issue of new share capital. (C. 5,869.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon, (Mr. T. E. Erskine) reports that new banks have been discovered off Newport, Yaquina Bay, Oregon, where halibut can be caught in large quantities. A survey will be made by the United States Government and large catches are expected in the near future. (C. 5,780.)

COLOMBIA.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Bogotá (Mr. R. F. Parker) reports that a boot and shoe factory, equipped with American machinery, is shortly to be erected in Bogotá. The output is expected to be about 250 pairs of boots or shoes daily. (14,319.)

CHINA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) reports that a joint undertaking by Japanese and Chinese capitalists has been projected with a view to engaging in any enterprises in China which appear to be promising. The capital of the company is to be 5,000,000 yen (about £510,000) of which one-half will be held in Japan and the other half in China. The originator of the scheme is said to be Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who obtained the approval of several of the leading Japanese business men during his recent visit to Japan.

The Japanese half of the capital has all been subscribed and the Japanese shareholders include most of the leading banks and business men. It is said that the company proposes to engage in work connected with railways and mines. (14,598.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1913, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 5d. per copy, exclusive of postage.

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1912 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 5d. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1908-1912, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the July issue:—The Labour Market in June; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Proceedings under the Trade Boards Act, 1909; Unemployment Insurance—Courts of Referees; Quarterly Labour Statistics of Australian Commonwealth; Establishment of State Labour Exchange at Lisbon.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,128. Trade of Teng Yueh (China) in 1912. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Cotton yarn transport.

Statistical tables.

No. 5,129. Trade, Commerce and Finance of Peru in 1911-12.

Price $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Imports of sugar machinery.

Steamship communication.

Labour conditions.

Reports from Payta and Cerro

Banking and finance.

de Pasco.

Railways.

Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 25, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,131. Trade, &c. of the Consular District of New York in 1912.**
Price 3½d.

Motor car trade.	Labour conditions.
Exports and imports of food-stuffs.	Trusts.
Indigo dyes trade.	Freight rates.
Banking and finance.	Port improvements.
Immigration.	Improvement of transit facilities.

No. 5,132. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Seville in 1912. Price 5d.

Railway construction.	Reports from Algeciras, Cadiz, Huelva, Jerez, and La Linea.
Olive crop.	Shipping at San Lucar.
Water, lighting, drainage and improvement schemes in Seville.	Map.

No. 5,133. Trade and Commerce of the Cyclades (Greece) in 1912
Price 4d.

Local industries.	Reports from Seriphos, Santorin, Milo and Zea.
Map.	

No. 5,134. Trade of Mengtze (China) in 1912. Price 4d.

Imports of yarn.	Railway construction.
Tin, zinc, and antimony production.	Map.

No. 5,135. Trade of the Consular District of Iquique in 1912.
Price 3½d.

Longitudinal Railway.	Reports from Pisagua, Junin, Caleta Buena and Arica.
Shipping charges.	Map.

No. 5,137. Trade of France in 1912. Price 5½d.

Commercial situation.	Textile industries.
Progress of syndicates.	Finance.
Aerial navigation.	Imports requiring certificates of origin.
Agriculture and viticulture.	Map.
Coal and iron production.	

No. 5,138. Trade of the Consular District of Lisbon in 1912. Price 4d.

Cork trade.	Reports from Setubal, Portimão, Faro and Tavira.
Wine production.	Map.
Steamship communication.	

No. 5,139. Trade of Réunion in 1912. Price 1d.

Steamship communication and freight rates.	Sugar, vanilla, tapioca, &c. production.
	Rice imports.

No. 5,140. Trade, Commerce and Industries of the Consular District of Rouen in 1912. Price 6½d.

Coal imports.	Reports from St. Malo, Cherbourg, St. Brieuc, Nantes, St. Nazaire, Lorient and Hennebont, and Angers.
Cotton spinning and weaving industry.	Map.
Chemical trade.	
Tanneries.	
Railways and tramways.	

Government Publications.

No. 5,141. Trade of the Consular District of German South-West Africa in 1912. Price 3d.

Commercial situation.	Diamond industry.
Steamship communication.	Agriculture and live stock.
Mining.	Map.

No. 5,142. Trade and Finances of Portugal in 1912. Price 1½d.

No. 5,143. Trade of Angola (Portuguese West Africa) in 1912. Price 3d.

Sugar, cotton, coffee, &c. production.	Report from Lobito.
	Map.

No. 5,144. Trade of the Consular District of Mannheim in 1912. Price 1½d.

Shipping and navigation.	Tobacco trade.
Agriculture and viticulture.	Coal trade.

No. 5,148. Industries and Economic Condition of the Consular District of Turin in 1912. Price 2½d.

Automobile trade.	Hat manufacture in Alessandria.
Textile industries.	
Paper making industry.	New railways.
	Map.

No. 5,150. Budget for 1913 and Finances of Paraguay. Price ½d.

No. 5,154. Trade and Commerce of Porto Rico in 1911-12. Price 1½d.

Sugar and coffee crops.	Reports from Arecibo, Arroyo,
New submarine cable.	Mayagnez and Ponce.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

A report from the undermentioned Colony has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 758. Ceylon, 1911-12. Price 5½d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Dominions No. 14. Report for 1912-13 relating to the Self-Governing Dominions, prepared in the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office. [Cd. 6,863]. Price 1s. 5d.

This report consists in the main of a survey of the principal events which happened in connection with the Self-Governing Dominions during the year 1912-13 so far as they have been of more than purely local interest. Among the appendices to the report is one containing a list of the more important Blue Books relating, or likely to be of special interest, to the Dominions, published during the year ended 31st March, 1913.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural Statistics, 1912. Vol. XLVII., Part III. Prices and Supplies of Corn, Live Stock, and other Agricultural Produce in Great Britain. [Cd. 6,906.] Price 5d.

This volume of the Agricultural Statistics contains tables of the prices of corn, live-stock and other agricultural commodities, of supplies of home-bred live stock at markets, and of the trade in live stock between Ireland and Great Britain.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Copra Trade of the Netherlands East Indies in 1912.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 30th June.

Crop Prospects in Bulgaria.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 2nd July.

Breeding, &c. of Rabbits for Commercial Purposes.

"*Bulletin des Halles*" (Paris), 3rd July.

Sugar Cane Experiments in the Leeward Islands.

"*Agricuktural News*" (Barbados), 21st June.

Olive Crop in Corfu.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 30th June.

Rubber Cultivation in Ceylon.

"*Tropenpflanzer*" (Berlin), July.

Cattle and Meat Trade of Russia during 1912.

"*Vyestnik Finansov*" (St. Petersburg), 29th June.

Copra Drying.

"*Tropenpflanzer*" (Berlin), July.

Esparto Grass Trade of Spain.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 30th June.

Adulteration of Coffee and Chicory.

"*Bulletin des Halles*" (Paris), 5th July.

Position of the Raw Sugar Market.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 8th July.

Tobacco Industry of Porto Rico in 1912.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 30th June.

Indian Oil Seeds Trade during 1912-13.

"*Indian Trade Journal*" (Calcutta), 19th June.

Preservation of Food.

"*Bulletin des Halles*" (Paris), 10th July.

Coconut Cultivation, &c. in Ceylon in 1912.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 4th July.

Engineering.

Safe Unit-Stress for Timber.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 26th June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Iron Market in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 7th July.

Coal Market in Upper Silesia.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 3rd July.

Iron Ore Production in the United States in 1912.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 26th June.

Coal Syndicate of Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 8th July.

Aluminium.

"*Indian and Eastern Engineer*" (Calcutta), June.

Iron Ore Production in France in 1912.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 2nd July.

Iron and Coal Market in Belgium.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 7th July.

Tin Market in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 9th July.

Copper Production in certain Countries in 1912.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 28th June.

Tube Market in Upper Silesia.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 5th July.

Iron and Steel Industry in Belgium.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 3rd July.

Coal Market in the Ruhr District (Germany).

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 5th July.

Steel Production in United States in 1912.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 28th June.

Zinc Industry of Upper Silesia.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 3rd July.

Oxygen in Iron and Steel: Determination of.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 26th June.

Copper Market in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 4th July.

Rare Minerals in Rhodesia.

"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 28th June.

German Steel Works Union: June Production.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 8th July.

Electric Smelting of Tin.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 14th June.

Bar Iron Market in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 8th July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Petroleum Industry of Roumania in April.

"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 4th July.

Iron Market in Upper Silesia.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 3rd July.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Railways in French Colonies: Madagascar.

"*Dépêche Coloniale*" (Paris), 5th July.

Steel Ties on Railways.

"*Engineering News*" (New York), 26th June.

Rail Failures and their Chief Causes.

"*Iron Age*" (New York), 26th June.

Shipping Preparations for the Panama Canal.

"*Weekly Commercial News*" (San Francisco), 21st June.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Textile Market in France.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 8th July.

Cotton Market in Germany.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 4th July.

Novelty Yarn Striped Crêpe.

"*American Wool and Cotton Reporter*" (Boston), 26th June.

Woollen Market in Germany.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 4th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Italy: Commerce and Industries in 1912.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 13th June.

Russian Zemstvos and their Special Funds.

"*Vyestnik Finansov*" (St. Petersburg), 29th June.

Siam: Trade and Commerce.

"*Moniteur Officiel*" (Paris), 3rd July.

Germany: Reichsbank Clearings in June.

"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 2nd July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—continued.

Natal: Progress of Industries.

"*South African Mining Journal*" (Johannesburg), 14th June.

Morocco: Economic Condition of Mogador.

"*Dépêche Coloniale*" (Paris), 8th July.

Russia: Economic Future of Siberia.

"*Pravitel Vyestnik*" (St. Petersburg), 25th June.

Guatemala: Trade and Commerce.

German Consular Reports, July.

Germany: Labour Market in May.

"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 4th July.

North-East Prussia: Trade in 1912.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 23rd June.

Russia: Trade of the Petrokovski Government in 1912.

"*Vyestnik Finansov*" (St. Petersburg), 29th June.

Southern India and Ceylon: Economic Conditions.

"*Berichte über Handel*" (Berlin), 30th June.

Japan: Trade in 1912.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 21st June.

Russia: Industrial Development of the Tomsk Government.

"*Pravitel Vyestnik*" (St. Petersburg), 1st July.

Germany: Industrial Conditions in 1912.

"*Daily Consular Reports*" (Washington), 18th June.

Miscellaneous.

Superphosphate Industry in Algeria.

"*Bulletin de l'Algérie*" (Paris) 1st July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Australia—

COMMONWEALTH—

Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of Transport and Communication, 1902-12.

Summary of Australian Financial Statistics, 1903-12.

Education, Hospitals and Charities, and Law and Crime Statistics, 1911.

QUEENSLAND—

Cotton Cultivation in Queensland (with notes on the Industry in other Countries).

WEST AUSTRALIA—

Statistical Register, 1911. Part VI. Industrial Establishments.

Statistical Register, 1912. Part II. Public Finance.

Germany—

Annual Report of Hildesheim Chamber of Commerce, 1912 (in German).

Annual Report on the German Colonies, 1911-12 (in German).

Netherlands East Indies—Directory, 1913 (in Dutch).

Switzerland—Directory, 1913 (in French).

United States—Annual Statement of Commerce and Navigation for year ending 30th June, 1912.

Mexico—Annual Trade Volume, 1911-12 (in Spanish).

Colombia—Passenger and Freight Rates on the River Magdalena (in Spanish).

Japan—

Annual Trade Returns, 1912.

Annual Trade and Shipping Returns of Chosen (Corea), 1912.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 28 weeks ended 10th July, 1913 :—

	Week ended	28 Weeks	Week ended	28 Weeks
	10th July, 1913.	ended 10th July, 1913.	10th July, 1913.	ended 10th July, 1913.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	8,824	1,653,116	4,004	137,343
Brazilian	—	143,028	600	9,893
East Indian	3,035	57,524	5,356	24,571
Egyptian	316	298,364	278	118,777
Miscellaneous	6,259*	85,447†	210	7,564
Total	18,434	2,237,479	10,448	298,148

* Including 222 bales British West Indian, 411 bales British West African, 2,311 bales British East African, and 383 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,793 bales British West Indian, 10,331 bales British West African, 19,226 bales British East African, and 4,183 bales foreign East African.

NOTE.—These figures include cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond."

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 12th July, 1913, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 12th July, 1913	s. d. 33 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 19 4
Corresponding Week in—			
1906	30 3	23 2	20 5
1907	32 6	24 6	21 1
1908	30 7	23 1	18 5
1909	43 3	26 10	21 9
1910	31 1	21 3	17 7
1911	32 3	25 10	19 11
1912	38 3	30 2	24 1

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 12th July, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 12th July, 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	1,293	850
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	322	353
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	173,979	221,309
Mutton " " " " ...	"	181,641	138,627
Pork " " " " ...	"	3,365	856
Meat, nnumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	12,322	41,980
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	86,657	75,709
Beef	"	593	1,593
Hams	"	19,433	21,773
Pork	"	4,756	5,333
Meat, nnumerated, salted	"	1,457	1,370
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	12,087	34,640
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	106,966	74,557
Margarine	"	30,810	24,111
Cheese	"	75,263	97,126
Milk, fresh, in cans or drms	"	—	—
" cream	"	305	143
" condensed	"	18,769	18,332
" preserved, other kinds	"	120	33
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	421,987	456,977
Poultry	Value £	2,045	2,222
Game	"	22	134
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	3,905	1,557
Lard	"	33,095	39,451
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,698,600	1,964,400
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	153,000	225,200
Barley	"	161,400	70,700
Oats	"	300,100	481,300
Peas	"	9,859	15,677
Beans	"	5,800	31,040
Maize or Indian corn	"	806,100	961,400
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	8,925	23,058
Apricots and peaches	"	237	4,881
Bananas... ..	Bunches	189,444	149,477
Cherries	Cwts.	5,916	2,789
Currants	"	29,939	17,024
Gooseberries	"	113	75
Grapes	"	267	289
Lemons	"	7,570	20,878
Oranges	"	2,148	7,827
Pears	"	571	5,901
Pinns	"	4,110	19,404
Strawberries	"	—	67
Unenumerated	"	17,722	23,375
Hay	Tons	1,298	830
Straw	"	48	46
Moss Litter	"	1,624	727
Hops	Cwts.	282	314
Locust beans	"	4,071	18,350
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	45,064	132,439
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	220,804	64,981
Tomatoes	"	27,973	46,631
Unenumerated	Value £	6,081	4,976
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	4,354	5,822
" preserved by canning	"	2,672	4,203

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the under-mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the period indicated:—

	June.		Six Months ended June.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Total gazetted	No. 230	No. 262	No. 1,789	No. 1,777
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general	—	3	14	18
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	5	4	22	15
Bakers	15	6	76	48
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	4	—	20	10
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	6	2	27	27
Builders	10	11	115	92
Butchers and meat salesmen	8	16	56	71
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	—	1	9	16
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	—	4	13	10
Carpenters and joiners... ..	4	1	14	10
Carriage, coach, etc., builders	1	—	7	11
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	2	1	18	24
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	3	2	12	9
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	1	2	11	13
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	4	8	33	33
Colliers, miners, &c.	—	2	11	12
Confectioners and pastry cooks	2	6	13	26
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	1	2	8	17
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	1	1	13	14
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	8	4	37	34
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	3	3	35	39
Electricians and electrical engineers	—	1	3	9
Engineers and founders	—	3	12	12
Farmers and graziers	11	16	108	93
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	6	4	33	29
Furniture dealers and makers	3	1	18	14
Gardeners, florists and nurserymen	4	1	12	12
General dealers	1	1	14	17
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	5	4	35	38
Grocers	16	15	102	116
Ironmongers	4	3	14	9
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	4	3	19	20
Merchants, general	—	2	9	15
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	1	2	10	13
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	1	2	16	9
Provision merchants	—	2	16	12
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	9	10	90	58
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	1	2	10	14
Saddlers and harness makers	—	2	8	10
Tailors	1	5	24	36
Tobacconists, &c.	3	6	24	27
Travellers, commercial, &c.	4	6	22	19

Confidential Information as to Openings Abroad for British Trade, &c.

The arrangement inaugurated on 1st January, 1907, whereby the names of British firms desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, are placed on a special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, has met with widespread approval, as evidenced by the steady increase in the number of names so registered. Formerly no charge was made for admission to the Register, the only requirement being subscription to the "Board of Trade Journal." The great increase in the number of names inscribed, and in the amount of information distributed, having rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service, firms desirous of utilising this source of information are required to pay an annual fee of one guinea to the Accountant General, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., for the service, *including the supply of the "Board of Trade Journal,"* instead of merely subscribing to the "Journal," as previously, through the Government Sale Agents. British firms who wish to have their names registered should apply in writing to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

Admission to the Register and retention upon it will be, as heretofore, at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information which is communicated to firms upon the Register is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

It may be stated that confidential information thus received relates mainly to openings for British Trade abroad, and is communicated to firms on the Register in Circular letters. During 1912, 1,098 such Circular letters were prepared, and copies (totalling 146,578) were despatched to firms on the Register interested in the trades to which the Circular letters respectively related, as compared with 1,091 Circular letters and copies totalling 142,032 sent out in 1911.

NOTE.—Apart from the Special Register arrangements referred to above, the Commercial Intelligence Branch is always ready to answer enquiries on specific subjects, as far as possible, in the interests of British trade (see below).

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—cont.

so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d.*, the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15*s.* 2*d.* All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 25, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to : *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received an application for a decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following class of workmen :—

262. Workmen employed in the repair of railway points and crossings.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 1st August, 1913.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 4th August, 1913.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

The decision of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1343. Workmen employed in the production or distribution of electricity in connection with establishments which are engaged wholly or mainly in carrying on any insured trade.

This decision does not relate to workmen employed by power companies which sell electricity for the purpose of insured trades.

1344. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in repairing brake or truck gear of tramway cars. (Application 254.)

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

1346. Brakesmen and brakesmen's mates engaged wholly or mainly in examining and cleaning, adjusting and oiling brake or truck gear of tramway cars. (Application 254.)

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

